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ROBERT M BAUER ESQ
BROWN RAYSMAN MILLSTEIN FELDER & STEINER
900 THIRD AVE
NEW YORK, NY 10022

EXAMINER	
PEREZ, JULIO R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2681	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/018,313	VANTTINEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Julio R Perez	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 May 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *66-130* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *66-130* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *2,5*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 66-85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nordman (6061346).

Regarding claim 66, Nordman disclose a method of providing information on the location of an first entity, said first entity being connectable to a communication network via a second entity, said method comprising the steps of: defining an association between said first entity and a second entity, said association comprising information identifying said first entity and information identifying said second entity (col. 5, lines 59-67; col. 6, lines 1-29, the system includes a GSM mobile terminal, which comprises a SIM card that provides authentication information capability, and the SIM card also has capability for storing the address of the Private IP network, and it also provides storage for the wireless host identifier, that identifier belonging to a portable computer, for instance, and which communicates with the mobile terminal; thus providing sufficient information within both devices, the mobile terminal and the portable computer, to identify each other).

Nordman does not explicitly disclose determining the location of said second entity; and based on said association, providing information on the location of said first entity.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Nordman strongly discloses authentication procedures about the portable computer, which connect to the external networks via the GSM mobile telephone, and further suggest the coupling of an HLR to the network infrastructure of the communication system. The HDL is further known for providing location information about wireless devices. Such information includes the IMSI and the MSISDN of the mobile terminals, and also includes the IP of the IP portable terminal as well as the IP of the external IP network. Hence, the HLR is always informing the location of the mobile terminal at each moment of time. The HLR also contains the information relating to the IMSI and the MSISDN of each mobile terminal, which, in fact, provide the HLR with the capability of locating each mobile (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 6, lines 1-13 and 37-66).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Nordman by implementing the system with the HDR being able to pinpoint the location of the mobile terminal because it would provide Nordman's system with the enhanced capability of providing the location of the mobile terminal and in turn providing the location of the portable computer as the latter acquires an IP to be connected to the private network via communication with the GSM mobile terminal.

Regarding claim 67, Nordman discloses, further comprising the steps of storing association between the first entity and the second entity (col. 6, lines 4-24, both, the mobile terminal and the portable computer possess storage for relating information).

Regarding claim 68, Nordman discloses, wherein the association is stored in a store external to said network (col. 6, lines 56-67, the HLR is capable of storing data regarding the mobile and the portable computer, and the HLR may separate from the wireless network).

Regarding claim 69, Nordman discloses, wherein said store is arranged to store information identifying said network (col. 6, lines 63-67, information related to the network is also stored at the HLR).

Regarding claim 70, Nordman discloses, the first entity requesting identifying information from the second entity (col. 7, lines 37-51, the private IP network may interrogate the mobile terminal via the HLR regarding its identity in order to provide any sort of information to it).

Regarding claim 71, Nordman discloses, further comprising the step of the first entity sending information identifying said second entity to said store (col. 7, lines 52-57, the wireless host identifier is sent to the IP network per request through the mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 72, Nordman discloses, wherein the first entity sends information identifying the first entity to the store (col. 7, lines 52-57, the wireless host identifier is sent to the IP network per request through the mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 73, Nordman discloses, wherein said communication network is a wireless network (col. 5, lines 59-64, the environment of the working system is a wireless network).

Regarding claim 74, Nordman discloses, wherein said network is a cellular network (col. 5, lines 59-64, the network is a GSM cellular network).

Regarding claim 75, Nordman discloses, wherein said second entity is a mobile terminal (col. 5, lines 66-67; col. 6, lines 1-11; Fig. 1, ref. 16).

Regarding claim 76, Nordman discloses, wherein said information identifying said mobile terminal is one or more of its MSISDN and its PDP address (col. 5, lines 66-67; col. 6, lines 55-62, the GSM mobile phones comprise IMSI and MSISDNs).

Regarding claim 77, Nordman discloses, wherein said first entity is an IP entity (col. 6, lines 12-29, the portable computer functions through IP means).

Regarding claim 78, Nordman discloses, wherein said information identifying said IP entity is an IP address (col. 6, lines 16-29, the IP address is provided via the mobile terminal to the IP network).

Regarding claim 79, Nordman discloses, wherein said first entity is a portable computer (col. 6, lines 12-29, the wireless host is a portable computer).

Regarding claim 80, Nordman discloses, wherein an authentication procedure is performed between the first entity and the second entity (col. 5, lines 40-58; Fig. 1, after an authentication procedure, the remote communication station and a private IP network may accomplish successful communication).

Regarding claim 81, Nordman discloses, wherein an authentication procedure is performed between the first entity and the communication network (col. 6, lines 4-11 and 5-62, the remote communication station, which includes the portable computer and mobile terminal, comprises authorization procedures prior to allowing connection to a private IP network).

Regarding claim 82, Nordman discloses, wherein said first entity is arranged to request an IP address and said network allocates an address (col. 7, lines 27-67; col. 8, lines 1-8, the portable computer requests an IP session through the mobile terminal to the IP network in order to get access to the IP network).

Regarding claim 83, Nordman discloses, wherein the first identity is arranged to establish a connection with an IP location service provider and to provide the IP location service provider with the information identifying the first entity and the information identifying the second entity (col. 6, lines 4-38; col. 7, lines 27-67; col. 8, lines 1-5, the portable computer is granted permission to establish communication with an IP network provider provided that its identity and the identity of the mobile terminal have been verified to state that they are allowed to use the networks).

Regarding claim 84, Nordman discloses, wherein the information identifying the first entity and the information identifying the second entity is provided to an IP location server via the communications network (col. 6, lines 4-29; col. 7, lines 8-51, the identity of the portable computer and mobile terminal regarding their identification, in turn for their authorization, is passed through the GSM cellular communication system in turn to the private IP access control network).

Regarding claim 85, Nordman discloses, wherein the first entity is provided with information relating to the identity of the second entity (col. 6, lines 4-38; col. 7, lines 27-66, both devices, the computer and the mobile phone, are interconnected to each other and therein by identifying each other to the networks).

3. Claims 96-129 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nordman (6061346) in view of Havinis et al. (6671377).

Regarding claim 96, Nordman discloses all limitations in claims 87 and 95.

However, Nordman does not explicitly disclose a network, wherein said network element is an SMLC.

Havinis et al. teach a telecommunications system that assists in positioning the mobile terminal, further, having an SMLC and a GSMC, which are traditional common entities included in a GPRS and a GSM system (col.4, lines 30-60; Figs. 2-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Nordman by implementing the system with SMLCs in order to assist in the calculation of the geographical location of the mobile terminal because the SMLCs would provide Nordman's system with the enhanced capability of using different positioning mechanisms, including TOA, which is a network-based positioning method, E-OTD and global positioning system, which are both mobile station-based positioning methods, in order to establish the location of the mobile more efficiently and accurately.

Regarding claim 97, Havinis et al. teach, wherein said network element is arranged to direct a response back to said requester (col. 2, lines 26-42; col. 4, lines 30-60, the SMLC, after it calculates the mobile station location, sends the information to a location application (LA) that requested the information).

Regarding claim 98, Havinis et al. teach, wherein if said first station is in a different network, the request from the requester is forwarded by the entity to the network in which the first station is located (col. 4, lines 30-60; col. 5, lines 1-30, there are common elements, which are common for the GSM and GPRS networks. In fig. 2, the common parts of the GSM and GPRS networks, for instance, are the HLR and the VLR, which take part in subscriber and mobility management. Further, the entity called MSC is responsible for determining the location of a mobile station).

4. Claims 99-105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nordman (6061346) in view of Havinis et al. (6671377).

Regarding claim 99, Nordman discloses a network comprising a first station which is in communication with at least one network element, said first station being arranged, in use, to establish communication with an element external to said network via said at least one network element (col. 5, lines 59-67; col. 6, lines 1-29 and 45-67, Nordman's system portraits a system that includes a mobile terminal that communicates via the GSM system in turn with a GPRS traditional element, a serving GPRS support node, and in turn with an IP access network prior to communicating to an external element being the Internet network, which is located externally to the mentioned networks).

Nordman does not explicitly wherein said external network is arranged to send a request for information on the location of the first station to said first station, said request being carried via the same means as user information from the external to the first station.

However, Nordman depicts elements of a GPRS system to include a SGSN and a GGSN; these elements are known to be connected, in turn, to an SMLC, which is typically connected to a gateway element called GMLC, both of which provide location determination functionality.

Furthermore, Havinis et al. teach a system and a method for positioning a mobile terminal within a cellular system. The former is accomplished by the use of a Serving Mobile Location Center, SMLC, which assists in the calculation of the geographical location of the mobile terminal. The SMLC may use a great number of positioning mechanisms. The SMLC sends the mobile terminal location calculation to a location application, which has, in turn, requested the location of the mobile terminal (col. 4, lines 30-67; Figs 3-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Nordman by implementing the system with SMLC and GMLC because these elements together with the MSC/HLR and the VLR would provide Nordman's system with the enhanced capability of providing the location of the mobile terminal accurately and efficiently.

Regarding claim 100, Nordman discloses, wherein a transmission plane is provided between said first station and said external network, said request and user information being sent to the first station via the transmission plane (col. 7, lines 14-51, the system of Nordman's provide a line of communication between the remote communication system and an IP network via a backbone network and a GSM network, through which information from and to the mobile may be acquired).

Regarding claim 101, Nordman discloses, wherein one of said first station and said at least one network element is provided with a dedicated address for receiving the request from said external network for information as to the location of the first station (col. 6, lines 12-62, an IP address is provided to the mobile terminal in order to access the external private IP network via the wireless access network).

Regarding claim 102, Nordman discloses, wherein information on the location of the first station is provided to said external network via said dedicated address col. 6, lines 12-62; col. 7, lines 27-66; Fig. 1, the MSC/SGSN are elements capable of providing the mobile location, and, in turn, are provided with a unique IP address in order to communicate data).

Regarding claim 103, Nordman discloses, wherein said dedicated address is a dedicated port within a user address (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines 16-51; the HLR element is capable of storing the address of the wireless hosts and the IP network).

Regarding claim 104, Nordman discloses, wherein the user information is received by and/or transmitted from a location in one of said first station and at least one network, which is different to the dedicated address (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines

16-51, the IP address may be sent to the mobile from the IP network via the backbone network, when the IP network has verified that such mobile is authorized to use the IP network).

Regarding claim 105, Nordman discloses, wherein said information station is allocated an address, said address being unique to said first station (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines 16-51, the mobile terminal is provided with a specific IP address from the IP network).

Regarding claim 106, Nordman discloses, wherein said first station is allocated an address, said address being reallocated to different first stations when no longer required by said first station (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines 16-51, an IP address used by a mobile, while active, may be used by other mobile stations when the mobile goes idle).

Regarding claim 107, Nordman discloses, wherein said address is allocated by said at least one network element (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines 16-51, the IP address may be assigned by the IP network).

Regarding claim 108, Nordman discloses, wherein said dedicated address is located in said first station (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines 16-51, the remote communication station has storage capabilities to store an IP address).

Regarding claim 109, Nordman discloses, wherein said at least one network element is transparent to information sent between said first station and said external network (col. 6, lines 4-67; col. 7, lines 16-51, the data GPRS network may be a transparent path to the data transmission between the mobile and the IP network).

Regarding claim 110, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said first station is arranged to obtain information as to its position in response to a request received at its dedicated address (col. 4, lines 30-60; col. 5, lines 4-31, the mobile is allowed to be able to calculate its own position when requested).

Regarding claim 111, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein the first station is arranged to calculate the position of the first station (col. 4, lines 30-60; col. 5, lines 4-31, the mobile is allowed to be able to calculate its own position when requested).

Regarding claim 112, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said first station receives information as to its position (col. 5, lines 21-31, the mobile is capable of calculating its own position).

Regarding claim 113, Havinis et al., wherein said request from the external network includes information identifying the first station and the dedicated address station (col. 4, lines 30-60; col. 5, lines 4-31, the mobile is allowed to be able to calculate its own position when requested).

Regarding claim 114, Nordman discloses, wherein said at least one network element is arranged to check requests from the external network to the first station an dif a request identifies the dedicated address, to initiate a procedure for providing information to the external network relating to the position of the first station (col. 7, lines 27-66, the GGSN is able to allow request to the Internet as soon as the mobile has been verified to be authorized to acquire data thereafter).

Regarding claim 115, Nordman discloses, wherein said dedicated address is in said at least one network element (col. 7, lines 27-66, an address is located within the mobile as well as in the IP access control network).

Regarding claim 116, Nordman discloses, wherein said at least one network element is arranged to obtain information identifying said first station in response to a request for the position from said external network (col. 7, lines 27-66, the mobile is identified by the GSM network and the mechanisms within the home IP access control network when a request is made to locate the mobile by external providers).

Regarding claim 117, Nordman discloses, wherein said information is the dialing number of said first station (col. 6, lines 55-62, the IMSI of the mobile is provided through the GSM network).

Regarding claim 118, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said information identifying the first station is forwarded to a further network element, said further network element being arranged to provide information on the position of the first station identified by said information (col. 4, lines 30-67, the position of the mobile may be executed by the TOA method, and further sent to the SMLC for consequent calculation of the location of the mobile).

Regarding claim 119, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said position information is provided to the external network by said further network element directly or via said at least one network element (col. 4, lines 30-67, the mobile position capabilities may be passed through the MSC/VLR when the mobile registers with the MSC/VLR and further to the network requesting its position).

Regarding claim 120, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said information identifying said first station is sent to the external network, said external network sending a further request to a further network element including said identifying information requesting information on the position of the first station, said information being forwarded to said external network (col. 4, lines 30-67, the position of the mobile may passed from the MSMLC to GMSC to further forward the position to a requesting entity such as the Internet).

Regarding claim 121, Nordman discloses, wherein said at least one network element obtains said information on the identity of the first station from a register (col. 7, lines 27-66; col. 8, lines 9-36, the IP access control element may obtain address from a list storage located at the GGSN entity).

Regarding claim 122, Nordman discloses, wherein said first station comprises a mobile station (col. 5, lines 59-67, the first station comprises a mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 123, a network as claimed in claim 98, wherein said network is a GPRS network (Fig. 1, col. 6, lines 30-67; col. 7, lines 1-66).

Regarding claim 124, Nordman discloses, wherein said at least one network element is a GGSN (col. 7, lines 8-13, Fig. 1, ref. 92).

Regarding claim 125, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said further network element is a GMLC (col. 4, lines 30-47; col. 5, lines 16-40; Fig 2, ref. 290).

Regarding claim 126, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said external network is connected to said network via the Internet (col. 4, lines 30-47; col. 5, lines 16-40; Fig 2, the GPRS can connect to the Internet via the GMLC).

Regarding claim 127, Nordman discloses, wherein said network is a packet data network (Fig. 1, refs. 82, 46, 96-106, conform a PDN)

Regarding claim 128, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said request for information on the location of the first station relates to the geographic location of said first station (col. 2, lines 26-42).

Regarding claim 129, Havinis et al. disclose, wherein said request for information on the location of first station causes a geographic positioning procedure to be started by said first station (col. 2, lines 26-42).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) The invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 86-87 and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nordman (6061346).

Regarding claim 86, Nordman discloses a network comprising a first entity and a second entity (col. 5, lines 59-67; col. 6, lines 1-67; Fig. 1, the system includes a remote communication station and cellular communication system connected to an external IP network; thus, comprising a first network made up of a first network and a second network as further shown on figure 1), said first entity being connectable to a

communication network via a second entity (col. 5, lines 66-67; col. 6, lines 1-38, a portable computer coupled to mobile terminal may communicate to the GSM network through the mobile terminal; Further, the remote communication entity may be connectable to a second or an external network, corresponding to the private IP network, via the GSM network system; thereby, where the private IP network may correspond to a second network while the remote communication system may correspond to the first network), said network comprising means for storing an association comprising information identifying said first entity and information identifying second entity (col. 6, 45-67, the GSM cellular communication network includes an HLR and a VLR. The HLR, the VLR, together with the MSC, provide the call-routing and roaming capabilities of GSM. Furthermore, the HLR contains all the administrative information of each subscriber registered in the corresponding GSM network, along with current location of the mobile terminal; thus, the HLR is mechanism capable of providing the location of a mobile terminal), whereby the location of said first entity is determined by determining the location of the second entity associated with said first entity (col. 6, 45-67, the HLR located within the GSM network is capable of locating the mobile terminal. Typically, when a mobile terminal is powered on, it performs a location procedure by indicating its IMSI to the network. The mobile terminal itself also performs location updating, in order to indicate its location; further when it moves to a new location area or a different PMLN, the mobile updates its location. A location updating is also performed periodically, indeed, by locating the mobile station the portable

computer, which is connected to the mobile, may be located as well as her presence has been authorized via the mobile by the IP network).

Regarding claim 87, Nordman discloses a network comprising a first station and an entity which is arranged to store information relating to the location of said first station (col. 6, lines 4-29 and lines 45-67; col. 7, lines 26-67; col. 8, lines 1-42; Fig. 1, the network system of Nordman's comprises a remote communication station comprising a portable computer and mobile terminal, and a private IP network, which includes a GGSN and a home IP access control network. Further, both the remote communication system and the IP network communicate via the GSM cellular system and in turn through the backbone network. In addition, the GGSN within the IP network includes means to store lists of wanted- wireless host identifiers, which, in turn, corresponds to the information related to the mobile and computer terminals), at least one network element being provided between the first station and said entity (col. 6, lines 4-29 and lines 45-67; col. 7, lines 26-67; col. 8, lines 1-42; Fig. 1, there are provided the GSM network and the Backbone network between the remote communications system and the IP network), said entity being arranged to receive requests relating to the location of said first station from a requester external to said network (col. 7, lines 27-67; col. 8, lines 1-42, an operator of wireless host, corresponding to an independent entity of the network, makes a request to IP network through communication with the mobile station).

Regarding claim 88, Nordman discloses, wherein said entity has an interface with an external element (col. 8, lines 6-36; Fig. 1, the private IP network is connected to the Internet).

Regarding claim 89, Nordman discloses, wherein said external element is a communications element, which permits the entity to communicate to outside said network (col. 8, lines 6-36; Fig. 1, the Internet entity permits communication to other access networks).

Regarding claim 90, Nordman discloses, wherein said external element is the Internet (col. 8, lines 6-36; Fig. 1, the system comprises an Internet element capable of communicating with the IP network, the Backbone network, and other networks).

Regarding claim 91, Nordman discloses, wherein said requester communicates with said external element (col. 8, lines 9-36; col. 9, lines 39-59, a wireless host user may connect to the Internet through the Backbone network via the IP network, after the user authorization has been verified).

Regarding claim 92, Nordman discloses, wherein a plurality of networks are provided, said networks being arranged to communicate via said external element (col. 8, lines 9-36; col. 9, lines 39-59; Figs. 1, 3, 4, the system comprises several networks to include the Backbone, the GSM network that are capable of communicating through the Internet).

Regarding claim 93, Nordman discloses, wherein said entity is arranged to store information defining in which network said first station is in (col. 6, lines 45-67; col. 7,

lines 27-51; col. 8, lines 9-25; col. 9, lines 39-59, the HLR located within the cellular network is capable of providing the location information regarding the mobile station).

Regarding claim 94, Nordman discloses, wherein each of said networks comprises an entity (Fig. 1, depicts the different networks with their different entities).

Regarding claim 95, Nordman discloses, wherein said entity is arranged to forward the request to a respective network element in accordance with the information stored in said entity (col. 6, lines 45-67; col. 7, lines 27-51; col. 8, lines 9-25; col. 9, lines 39-59; Figs. 1, 3, 4, a request from a user of a wireless host is passed via the GSM network in turn towards the Backbone or the IP network such that the corresponding network receives the user request).

7. Claim 130 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Havinis et al. (6671377).

Regarding claim 130, Havinis et al. disclose a network comprising a first station which is a communication with at least one network element (col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-6, Havinis' system includes the mobile station that communicates with the GMLC via a serving BTS, further via a BCS and a MSC, said first station being arranged, in use, to establish a connection with an element external to said network via said at least one network element (col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-6, the mobile station is able to communicate information via its covering BTS and MSC/BSC to connect to GMLC and, in turn, to location application, which is foreign to the mobile network), wherein one of said first station and said at least one network element is provided with a dedicated address for receiving a request from said external network as to the location of the first

station (col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-6, further, lines 26-40 of col. 7; Figs . 3, 5, 6, read upon the fact the an MSC address is provided in order to execute routing information, such address is provided to GMLC, in turn, and it contains the positioning request required by the location application) .

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the art with respect to communication systems for providing mobile location information.

US Pat. No. 5926133 to Green, Jr.	Position location system and Method
US Pat. No. 20010038626 to Dynarski et al.	Dynamic allocation of wireless mobile nodes

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio R Perez whose telephone number is (703) 305-8637. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 - 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on 703-308-4825. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JP
11/15/04

DAVID HUDSPETH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600